

November 1995

**IMPORT HEALTH REQUIREMENTS OF TURKEY
FOR BREEDING AND FEEDER CATTLE EXPORTED FROM THE UNITED STATES**

The animals must be accompanied by a U.S. Origin Health Certificate issued by a veterinarian authorized by the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) and endorsed by a Veterinary Services Veterinarian. The certificate shall contain the name and address of the consignor and the consignee and complete identification of the animals to be exported. Additional information shall include:

CERTIFICATION STATEMENTS

1. The United States is declared to be free of foot-and-mouth disease (FMD), rinderpest (cattle plague), contagious bovine pleuropneumonia, and heartwater.
2. The cattle originated from brucellosis and tuberculosis free herds.
3. The cattle originated from farms which were clinically free of trichomoniasis, vibriofetus, leptospirosis, IBR/IPV/BVD, PI3, and bluetongue during the past 12 months.
4. The individual animals are clinically free of ringworm, warts, scabies, and cowpox.
5. All animals were vaccinated with a killed virus vaccine for IBR/IPV/PI3 and BVD on _____ (date) with _____ (name of product). (See Vaccination #1).
6. The animals were vaccinated with a killed moraxella bovis vaccine on _____ (date) with _____ vaccine (name of product). (See Vaccination #2).
7. The animals were vaccinated with a killed vaccine for pasteurellosis (p. multocida and p. haemolytica) within 21 days prior to export.
8. The owner was informed that the animals must be transported to the port of embarkation in cleaned and disinfected vehicles.
9. In the case of spayed heifers they were not pregnant at the time of spaying and had not been pregnant prior to spaying.

TEST REQUIREMENTS

The animals were negative to the following tests:

1. Tuberculosis: Intradermal caudal fold test using bovine PPD tuberculin within 60 days prior to export.
2. Brucellosis : Standard tube agglutination test at 1:50 dilution (less than 40 IU/ml) within 45 days prior to export. (Test not required for steers or spayed heifers.)
3. Paratuberculosis: Intradermal caudal fold test with johnin within 45 days prior to export.
4. Leptospirosis: Microtiter agglutination test at 1:400 dilution for L. pomona, L. icterohemorrhagiae, L. grippotyphosa, L. hardjo, L. canicola within 45 days of export.

OR

The animals were treated with long-acting oxytetracycline (liquamycin LA-200) at a rate of 20 mg/kg body weight within 30 days prior to export. (Test or treatment not required for feeder cattle.)

- * 5. Trichomoniasis: Direct microscopic examination of genital swabs within 45 days prior to export if bred naturally. If bred artificially, no test is required, but a certification statement must be on health certificate. (This test is also not required for steers, spayed heifers, or bulls under 1 year of age.)
- * 6. Campylobacteriosis: Direct microscopic examination of genital swabs within 45 days prior to export if bred naturally. If bred artificially, no test is required, but certification statement must be on health certificate. (This test is also not required for steers, spayed heifers, or bulls under 1 year of age.)
7. Bluetongue: Agar-gel immunodiffusion (AGID) test (See Other Information #2).
8. Enzootic Bovine Leukosis: AGID or ELISA test. (This test is not required for feeder cattle.)

VACCINATIONS

1. Vaccination for IBR/BVD/PI3 must be done not less than 2 days or more than 30 days prior to embarkation.
2. The animals shall be vaccinated with a killed moraxella bovis bacterin for infectious bovine keratoconjunctivitis (pinkeye) during the 30 days prior to embarkation.

- * Both these tests can be done locally by the accredited veterinarian responsible for the herd(s).

OTHER INFORMATION

1. The cattle that have passed all of the above tests and have met the certification statements as to herd health may be transported to USDA-approved isolation facility for inspection by the Turkish buyers. Those that are accepted can then be transported to the USDA export inspection facility without an additional health retest.
2. Bluetongue:
 - a. Turkey bases its bluetongue requirements according to the status of States as being low, medium, or high-incidence States versus vector and vector-free periods. The low-incidence status is based on an annual bluetongue serologic survey conducted in 20 States each fall. The infection rate must be 2 percent or less to qualify for low-incidence status.
 - b. The medium-incidence status is based on the vector-free period in a particular State. The requirements for medium-incidence States may vary between vector and vector-free periods. High-incidence States are those that have no vector-free period.
 - c. Any State in the low-incidence category could revert to medium-incidence status in any given year depending on the annual survey results.
 - d. A single bluetongue test is required for cattle within 45 days prior to export from the low-incidence States, e.g. Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Maryland, Delaware, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota, Alaska, and Hawaii.
 - e. A single test is also required for cattle within 45 days of export originating from medium-incidence States, e.g. Colorado, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Missouri, Montana, North Carolina, Nebraska, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Tennessee, Utah, Virginia, Washington, and Wyoming if the test is conducted during the vector-free period and the animals are also shipped during the vector-free period. **The vector-free period in the medium-incidence States is from October 15 - April 1.**
 - f. Two tests are required for cattle originating from medium-incidence States during the vector period or the animals originating from high-incidence States, e.g. Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, Nevada, South Carolina, and Texas throughout the year. The animals must be isolated at least 200 yards from other ruminants if housed under a roof or 500 yards if not housed under a roof. Insecticide impregnated ear tags are required at the time of the first test. The animals can be moved into one of the low-incidence States for the second negative test if desired. The second bluetongue test must occur at least 30 days and not more than 90 days after the first test but within 45 days prior to export.
3. The term "brucellosis and tuberculosis free herds" means that the animals originated

from herds of negative status for brucellosis and tuberculosis for the last 12 months.

4. The exporter will be required to supply a moraxella bovis vaccine in a quantity sufficient to vaccinate the animals after arrival in Turkey.
5. The accredited veterinarian should inform the owner that the animals must be transported to the port of embarkation in cleaned and disinfected (C&D) vehicles. A C&D statement must accompany the shipment. An example for a C&D certificate is given below.

The vehicle, license # _____, transporting animals to the port of embarkation for export to Turkey, was cleaned and disinfected on _____ (date),
w i t h _ _ _ _ _ (p r o d u c t) ,
by _____ (name of applicator).
_____ (Signature)

EMBARKATION CERTIFICATION

At the port of embarkation, a VS port veterinarian shall attach the Certificate of Inspection of Export Animals (VS Form 17-37) to the U.S. Origin Health Certificate. The VS Form 17-37 must show:

1. The name and address of the consignor;
2. The name and address of the consignee;
3. The number and species of animals to be shipped; and
4. A statement that the animals have been given a careful veterinary inspection at the port of embarkation and found free from evidence of communicable disease and exposure thereto within 24 hours of exportation.